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WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN ALLIES

U.S. Warns Vs. EDC Delay

Dulles Says Aid Would Be Cut

The U.S. threatened Dec. 14 to change its fundamental foreign defense policy unless the European Defense Community became effective soon.

This warning from State Secy. John Foster Dulles was the U.S.' strongest effort to date to persuade Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg & particularly France to complete ratification of the EDC treaty.[1]

Dulles told the opening session of the North Atlantic Council in Paris Dec. 14 that continued delay in the establishment of "political, economic & military unity" in Western Europe would "compel an agonizing reappraisal of basic U.S. policy."

No Party to 'Suicide'

This would not mean repudiation of U.S. obligations to NATO but would affect disposal of U.S. overseas forces & implementation of the NATO treaty, he later told a news conference. If the West European nations "decide to commit suicide they may have to commit it alone," he said.

(The N.Y. *Herald Tribune* reported Dec. 16: the U.S. had informed the NATO Council that deliveries of U.S. arms & equipment to NATO nations in the EDC project would slow to a stop if they did not adopt the plan to pool West European armed forces.)

The U.S.' chief concern, Dulles insisted, was the creation of a community combining "indissolubly, the interests & capacities" of France & West Germany, making it "not only unlikely but impossible for France & Germany to fight each other again." "Even if the Soviet threat were totally to disappear," the West would be in danger of destroying itself, Dulles said, but EDC could "end that danger from within."

Cites Richards Amendment

Dulles explained that half of the U.S. funds allocated for aid to prospective EDC members in 1954 could be paid only to the community itself [a provision of the Richards amendment to the aid bill]. This was based "on the theory that the EDC would probably come into being about the first of the year [1954]." On that basis, "you can draw your own inferences" on how soon ratification must be completed, he said.[2]

Aid to Asia Not Affected

Dulles also told the Council & his news conference:

- U.S. aid to Asia, particularly to Indo-China, was not affected by the fate of EDC. He hoped the war in Indo-China "might be successfully concluded" in the next year.
- Soviet armed aggression in Europe was "less likely now" than several years ago. NATO forces were an important element in discouraging aggression. Russia was trying to divide the NATO allies. "We must maintain and develop unity as a permanent condition rather than as an emergency device."
- The NATO treaty was of "indefinite duration." It was "inconceivable" that NATO would be "pulled down" while it served "a useful purpose." He expected that "some" U.S. forces would be kept in Europe as long as NATO existed.

French Resent Admonition

Public French feeling generally was that Dulles' demand ignored France's sovereignty. De Gaullist deputies in the Natl. Assembly called the American warning "improper & intolerable." But Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul Van Zeeland agreed that "the time has come for all the powers to say 'yes' or 'no'" on EDC. The West German Christian Dem. Party of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer hailed Dulles' statement as "logical & natural." Moscow newspapers called it "blackmail" designed to force a "suicidal decision" on France.

(Pres. Eisenhower said Dec. 16: he was bound by law drastically to reduce U.S. military aid to Europe if EDC did not materialize; there was nothing new or particularly blunt about Dulles' warning since "the facts are plain for all to see.")[3]

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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles warned European allies of U.S. policy change on defense if EDC was not ratified soon.

Dean halted Korean pre-conference talks, returned to U.S. for consultation; pro-Red U.S. POWs refused to hear persuasion talks.

Russia promised serious study of Eisenhower's atomic proposal.

Nixon ended Far East tour.

Moscow said Beria had confessed to "crimes," faced trial.

United States

Commission urged military training lottery concurrently with draft.

Recording of Presidential news conference broadcast first time.

New housing program proposed by Presidential commission.

McCarthy, Brownell disagreed whether Reds still held Govt. jobs.

Jet plane strike settled.

French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, in a speech preceding Dulles' address to the NATO Council, had warned against any tendency to isolate Europe. He said that "certain of our Atlantic allies" [presumably Britain & the U.S.] would have to provide counter-weights & guarantees for whatever supranational organization the Western European nations adopted, "at least until the reconciliation [with Germany] . . . is firmly established."[4]

Council Upholds EDC Goal

The 15-nation NATO Council upheld EDC as an objective in a communiqué issued at the close of its meeting Dec. 16. It said the EDC "remains an essential objective for the reinforcement of the defensive strength of the [NATO] alliance."

Ministers Fix NATO Goals

The Council ended its sessions Dec. 16 and announced it had adopted "firm" goals for the size of NATO forces in 1954, "provisional" goals for 1955 & "planning" goals for 1956. It said goals for 1953 had been "completely met for the land forces and to a substantial extent for the naval & air forces." It promised "some increase in the numerical strength of existing NATO forces and a very substantial improvement in their quality & effectiveness" next year.

(NATO was understood to have about 53 combat-ready or quickly available divisions in northern, central & southern Europe and more than 4,000 fighting planes. Goals approved by the Military Com. [chiefs of staff of NATO countries] prior to the Council meeting were said to call for an AF increase to 5,500 planes, no material change in ground forces in 1954. France planned to [1] enlarge its air contribution to 38 instead of 28 combat squadrons, [2] maintain 14

1—see p. 403F1 2—see p. 231B1 3—see 420E2 4—see pp. 410F3-411A1 (See Index Sections in this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

'NATO Bullet' Adopted

Defense Ministers of the U.S., Britain, France, Canada & Belgium, major arms-manufacturing countries in NATO, approved Dec. 15 a new design of the .30-caliber small arms bullet to become standard in the armed forces of their countries. They had yet to adopt a standard rifle it would fit. The new bullet—rimless and shorter & lighter than those generally in use—could not be used in the present U.S. Garand & British Enfield rifles.[1]

land divisions [3 armored] but decrease their troop strength from 420,000 men to 413,000. NATO Secy. Gen. Lord Ismay, in his report to the Council Dec. 14, said "important progress" had been made in the buildup of NATO this year. The Council communiqué Dec. 16 reported 120 European airfields now in use by NATO forces, many other "infrastructure" projects under construction.)[2]

Budget to Increase

The NATO Secretariat estimated Dec. 15 that this year's NATO defense expenditures would total about $65,230,000,000 and next year's would be slightly higher. Estimated shares in 1953: U.S. $51,860,000,000, Britain $4,850,000,000, France $4,085,000,000, Canada $2,150,000,000, Italy $840,000,000, Belgium $450,000,000, Netherlands $448,000,000, Norway $158,000,000, Denmark-Iceland $156,000,000, Greece $110,000,000, Portugal $73,000,000, Turkey $39,000,000, Luxembourg $11,000,000.[3]

Other Actions

The Council said it found "no evidence" that Russia had modified its "aim to bring about a disintegration of the Atlantic alliance" or other "ultimate Soviet objectives." The communiqué expressed approval of U.S.-British-French moves toward a Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting and of Pres. Eisenhower's plan for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful uses. It urged member countries to continue civilian defense preparations and plan for economic mobilization in event of a war emergency.

5 conventions to facilitate international travel & exchange of workers, including reciprocal social security & educational standards, were signed by the ministers Dec. 12. A prolonged French-West German dispute over the Saar's signing was settled when the Council of Europe chairman signed on the Saar's behalf.[4]

A-Weapon Sharing Favored

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told the NATO Council Dec. 15 the Eisenhower admin. intended to ask Congress next year for legislation to "permit the U.S. Govt. to share with its North Atlantic Allies pertinent information on nuclear & other new weapons." Pres. Eisenhower commented at his news conference Dec. 16 that there was no plan to share information on construction of atomic weapons, However, he implied, it was important to U.S. security that allied forces know how to use them. The President said it would be "foolish for us to think that we cannot or must not share some kind of our information with our allies who would be dependent upon the same kind of support of this kind as we will. . . ."[5]

1—see Vol. XII, p. 326F-G 2—see p. 130M 3—see p. 227A3 4—see p. 391A2 5—see p. 410G1 6—see p. 411F1 7—see pp. 221D1, 339D1 8—see p. 321D2 9—see p. 412D2-F3

KOREA

Dean Halts Talks over Slur

Negotiations in Panmunjom were broken off by U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean Dec. 12 because Communist Chinese delegate Huang Hua accused the U. S. of "perfidy." Dean called the charge false and said the Reds would have to retract it before he would return. The meetings, called to pave the way for a Korean political (peace) conference, had dragged on for 7 weeks before the break.[6]

Huang made his accusation in reviving an old Communist charge that the U. S. had connived with South Korea in releasing 27,000 anti-Communist North Korean war prisoners last June. His statement apparently was a planned Red maneuver. He read it from a prepared text.[7]

Dean denounced the charge as "utter nonsense . . . bunk . . . garbage!" "You know the charge to be untrue," he declared. "Unless the charge is withdrawn, I shall treat it as a notice to me that you wish these talks to recess indefinitely." Huang repeated his accusation, and Dean walked out of the conference hut.

Says Reds Sought Break

Dean told newsmen: "It was perfectly evident that [the Reds] were trying to build up to becoming so rude & so arrogant that it would be impossible to continue the talks." He said the Communists were "looking for some convenient way" to escape their "obligation" to unify Korea.

ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai agreed Dec. 13 that the Reds "deliberately insulted" the U. S. to break off the talks. Communist China's Peiping radio called Dean's walkout a "clearly premeditated step . . . to prevent convening of the political conference & to achieve the aims of forcibly detaining . . . North Korean & Chinese prisoners, blocking peaceful settlement of the Korean question and aggravating world tension."

The Communists proposed in a letter to Dean Dec. 14 that the talks be resumed Dec. 15. But they did not retract their charge of perfidy, insisting that it was "completely consistent with the facts."

Dean replied that he would not meet with them again "until you make an appropriate retraction or correction . . . in a manner satisfactory to my Govt." Dean, who had been authorized by the U. S. State Dept. to return to Washington for consultation whenever he thought fit, left Korea en route home Dec. 15. He informed the Reds that Kenneth T. Young, his deputy, "will remain at Munsan-ni for a reasonable time if you wish to resume the talks on the basis outlined."

Dean predicted in Tokyo Dec. 15, during a stop en route to the U. S., that the Communists would withdraw the perfidy charge and seek to resume negotiations after the peace conference had been stalled beyond the Jan. 22 deadline for freeing POWs. "They did not dare have the subject of non-repatriated prisoners aired at the conference," he said.

Rhee Softens War Threat

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee announced at a press conference in Seoul Dec. 16 that he would give the peace conference, regardless of when it starts, 90 days to unify Korea before he would "take unilateral action if need be" to achieve that goal.[8]

U. S. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) said in Washington Dec. 15, after touring the Far East, that his talks with Rhee had convinced him Rhee would not do "anything rash" in the situation. (Smith also found "a lot to be said" for Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in his dispute with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles. He expressed "sympathy" for McCarthy's opposition to aiding Allies who trade with Red China.)[9]

U.S. POWs Bar Interviews

The 22 "pro-Red" American POWs in Indian custody refused Dec. 13 to attend "explanation" sessions at which American officers were to try to persuade them to quit communism. The UN command had asked the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. Dec. 12 to deliver the first 6 for interviews Dec. 14.

Leaders of the American POWs said in a note to the NNRC Dec. 13 that the Allies would have to finish explaining to all South Korean prisoners before Americans would appear.

ROK 'Explanations' Halt

Sessions with Korean POWs had been broken off Dec. 11 over the prisoners' insistence on making "counter-explanation" to the persuasion teams. ROK officers previously had talked to 250 of the 328 Korean POWs but had persuaded none to return home.

On Dec. 11, the first 5 of 30 South Korean captives scheduled for interviews had refused to leave the explanation tents after ROK explainers had finished with them. They insisted on staying and telling why they chose communism. Indian guards dragged 4 of the POWs out of the tents; the 5th, a woman, was allowed to remain. The remaining Korean POWs then refused to attend.

ROK officers said that Communist leaders of the POW compound probably had ordered a halt in the interviews because the staunchest pro-Reds

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were among the 250 already interviewed whereas those less reliable were among the 78 still unprocessed.[1]

Escapee Charges Coercion

One of the South Korean POWs who had not attended explanations climbed the barbed-wire compound fence the night of Dec. 15-16 and asked to be repatriated. He said that at least 3 Americans & 20 South Koreans also wanted to leave communism but were being watched carefully by compound leaders to bar any escape.[2] Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman, had expressed belief Dec. 15 that all POWs in the pro-Red compound were "unshakable" because of "firm political beliefs" and that none wanted to be repatriated.

India to Free POWs Jan. 22

Thimayya announced Dec. 15 that Indian custodial forces would release all prisoners in the neutral zone on Jan. 22 unless both sides asked that they be kept. "As the [armistice] agreement stands, my legal custody ends that day," Thimayya said. "Either both sides must authorize us to continue or our legal custody ceases." He revealed that Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, who had opposed Jan. 22 release, had "clarified [his view] to us."[3]

Charge Force Against Pro-Reds

Thimayya said he thought 1,500-2,000 POWs in the anti-Communist compound wanted to be repatriated but were being intimidated by their fellow captives. He indicated that he might screen them himself.

Red China announced Dec. 17 that it had protested Dec. 16 to the nations represented on the NNRC against the commission's refusal to use force to make unwilling anti-Communist POWs attend explanations. The protest said force was necessary to overcome alleged ROK & Natl. Chinese agents under U. S. direction who dominated the anti-Red compounds.[4]

(3 POWs were strangled to death & a 4th beaten to death in an anti-Red North Korean compound the night of Dec. 12-13. Indian guards segregated 17 prisoners as suspects & 21 others as witnesses Dec. 13.)[5]

American POW Rejects Mother

Mrs. Portia Howe, 47, arrived in Tokyo Dec. 11 in hope of being permitted to go to Korea to persuade her POW son, Pfc. Richard F. Tenneson, 22, to return home. The Army, however, refused to allow her to continue to Korea, and Tenneson said in a Dec. 14 letter to his mother that "I have made up my mind and I'm not going" home. He said he had made his decision because: "I love peace, I love mankind...enough to fight for them."[6]

Korea Roundup

Economic rehabilitation agreement providing $628 million for ROK aid in 1954 was signed in Seoul Dec. 14 by South Korean Premier Paik Too Chin & the U. S.' C. Tyler Wood. ROK Pres. Rhee charged the same day that UN & U. S. aid officials had incurred excessive travel & administrative expenses, made useless purchases in Japan and failed to consult his Govt. in spending money.[7] . . . **Rhee's Liberal Party's** Central Com. voted Dec. 10 to expel Lee Bum Suk, its vice president.[8] . . . **2 new ROK divisions**—the 26th & 27th—were announced Dec. 13 by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U. S. 8th Army commander. ROK Army strength: 18 divisions.[9] . . . **Hope, Inc.** was formed in Miami, Fla. by parents determined to find out what happened to sons missing in Korea. Columnist David Lawrence charged Dec. 15 that "944 Americans were spirited away to hiding places behind the Iron Curtain because they are technicians valuable to the Communists." He said the U. S. Govt. seemed "afraid to let the people in this country know the facts because some might demand that action be taken."[10] . . . **Congressional Medals of Honor** were presented posthumously Dec. 16 to the next of kin of 2 Army men killed in Korea: Cpl. Benito Martinez, 21, of Ft. Hancock, Tex. & Pfc. Ralph E. Pomeroy, 22, of Quinwood, W. Va.[11]

INDO-CHINA

Viet Nam Govt. Resigns

Premier Nguyen Van Tam of Viet Nam & his Cabinet resigned Dec. 17 following disagreements with Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, Chief of State.

During 2 days of discussions in Bao Dai's palace in Dalat Dec. 12-13, Bao Dai had rejected Nguyen Van Tam's proposals for general elections, Govt. reorganization & opening of peace talks with Communist Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh. The ex-premier said Viet Nam needed a stable Govt. & a popularly-elected Natl. Assembly to conduct successful talks with France & the Viet Minh.[12]

It was reported that Nguyen Van Tam hoped to take the leadership of the non-Communist nationalist reform movement. Elements of the movement, however, considered Nguyen Van Tam too closely linked to Bao Dai. It also was thought that non-Communist nationalists who had joined Viet Minh never would return to a movement led by the former premier.[13]

New Peace Feelers

Ho Chi Minh's original peace feeler was renewed in a Viet Minh radio broadcast Dec. 10 & in a Moscow broadcast Dec. 13. The Moscow statement was an announcement by the Viet Minh information agency relayed from Shanghai by Tass. Ho offered to open negotiations if France was ready to recognize Indo-Chinese independence. French officials indicated that they could consider offers only if tendered through official sources.[14]

Rebels Take Laichau

The Viet Minh 316th Div. entered the Thai capital of Laichau Dec. 11. The French had evacuated it without a fight after holding it throughout the 7 years of the civil war.[15] French spokesmen said that Gen. Henri Navarre, supreme commander in Indo-China, had decided 4 months previously to give up Laichau and transfer the main base in the area to recently-captured Dienbienphu.[16]

Dao Van Long, Thai Fed. president, moved his hq. from Laichau to Dienbienphu, making the latter city the new Thai capital. Viet Minh forces moving on Laichau found only Thai partisans there. 2 columns of the rebel 316th Div. then moved on Dienbienphu.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Russia Promises Pool Study

Russia announced Dec. 12 that it would give "serious attention" to Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for pooling the world's atomic energy resources for peaceful uses. The Soviet Foreign Ministry said the promise was made by Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov on Dec. 7 when U.S. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen informed him of the Eisenhower speech to be made to the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 8.

(Gordon Dean, ex-chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., said Dec. 13 the Eisenhower plan was "thoroughly workable" and adequate safeguards could be set up without great difficulty. Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, UN Gen. Assembly president, urged Dec. 12 an "early" private meeting of major powers to discuss the proposal.)[19]

German Reds Seek Talk Bid

East German Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht asked Dec. 16 that the Govts. of both East & West Germany be permitted to attend the Big 4 For-

Nobel Winners on Peace

Gen. George C. Marshall in a lecture in Oslo Dec. 11 as 1953 Nobel Peace Prize winner: The free democracies must lead the world in abolishing intolerance, distrust & "that fatal insecurity that leads to war"; "budding citizens" in high schools & colleges should be given better education, without national bias, on factors that caused past wars.

(Jeering of Marshall by Communist demonstrators at his Nobel Prize presentation Dec. 10 was drowned out when King Haakon VII rose to his feet and led a counter-demonstration of applause. Albert Schweitzer, 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner, was unable to attend the presentation ceremony because of his work in charge of a hospital for lepers in Africa.)[17]

Sir Winston Churchill, in a Nobel Literature Prize acceptance speech read by his wife in Stockholm Dec. 10: The world was living through an "age of storm & tragedy" in which "the power of man has grown in every sphere except over himself"; mankind must "confront the clatter & rigidity we see around us with tolerance, variety & calm."[18]

1—see p. 411C2 2—402E1 3—411E2 4—365E1 5—365E3 6—411C3 7—354B3 8—307G2 9—254F2 10—404F1 11—402B3 12—403C3 13—355E3 14—403G2-D3 15—412F1 16—391E3 17—411C1, 402A1 18—366A1 19—409C1-410A3

eign Ministers conference in Berlin next month. Ulbricht proposed that these "vital problems" be considered by the Big 4 ministers: (1) conclusion of a German peace treaty and (2) restoration of German unity "on a democratic & peaceful basis."

The West German Govt. rejected Ulbricht's proposal on grounds that an invitation to the East German Govt. to observe the Berlin meeting would be tantamount to recognition of it. The U.S. State Dept. refused to consider Ulbricht's request.[1]

Beria 'Confession' Reported

Moscow radio announced Dec. 16 that Lavrenti P. Beria had confessed to "state crimes" and would be tried for treason along with 6 co-defendants: ex-State Security & State Control Min. V. N. Merkulov, ex-Dep. Internal Affairs Min. B. Z. Kobulov, ex-Georgian Internal Affairs Min. V. G. Dekanozov, ex-Ukrainian Internal Affairs Min. P. V. Meshik and S. A. Goglidze & L. E. Vlodimirsky, former high-ranking police officials.[12]

Trieste Debate Delayed

For the 4th time since Oct. 15, the UN Security Council postponed debate on Trieste Dec. 14 to permit the Western powers to work out a solution directly with Italy & Yugoslavia. The vote was 9 for, Russia against, Lebanon abstaining.

Yugopress, semi-official Yugoslav news agency, suggested Dec. 12 that Trieste's Zone A be divided into 2 autonomous zones ruled by mixed commissions, with one zone under Yugoslavia & the other under Italy.

Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella said Dec. 16 Italy would be ready to collaborate with Yugoslavia as soon as a "just solution" to the Trieste problem was found.

(Italy, elected to the UN Food & Agriculture Org.'s Commodity Problems Com. Dec. 12, immediately asked that Yugoslavia be seated in its place. The Italian action was a good-will gesture toward Yugoslavia, defeated for election to the committee.)[2]

Nixon Ends Tour

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon returned to Washington Dec. 14 after a 10-week round-the-world good-will tour that took him to 19 countries & 7 other areas. His wife accompanied him during the entire 45,000-mi. trip. After landing at Washington Natl. Airport, Nixon went to the White House to report to Pres. Eisenhower.

Nixon, whose tour was devoted primarily to the Far East, told newsmen that he noticed a great "yearning" for peace wherever he went. "We found a great well of friendship despite the efforts of the Communists to build up hatred against us."

Nixon also inspected U.S. diplomatic, information & aid operations in each area he visited. He said he was "generally very favorably impressed with the career service people."

Nixon conferred with Iranian Premier Maj. Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi & Forgn. Min. Abdullah Entezam in Teheran Dec. 11. He made a previously unscheduled stop at Bengasi Dec. 13 to see King Idriss of Libya, at the king's request, in an effort to speed talks for bases in Libya.[3]

Nehru Hits U.S.-Pakistan Tie

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru ordered his Congress Party Dec. 16 to organize demonstrations throughout India against proposed U.S. military aid to Pakistan. He said there should be "no condemnation" of either the U.S. or Pakistan but "the policy [of arming Pakistan] should be condemned as dangerous to world peace & to India." Red China protested Dec. 11 against Pakistan-U.S. talks.[4]

New Red Fighter, Warship

Jane's All the World's Aircraft for 1954, published in London Dec. 15, disclosed that Russia had developed a rocket-driven fighter plane as a defense against high altitude bombers. The plane was said to be powered by a new version of a rocket motor introduced by Germany during World War II. *Jane's* said Russia had 360 aircraft factories plus many in satellite countries.[5]

Swedish naval authorities in Stockholm reported Dec. 16 that Russia had added a new *Skory* type of destroyer to its Baltic fleet. The new ship was said to have a speed of 36 knots and be equipped with reconnaissance & range-finding radar.[6]

British Arms to Spain

The British Forgn. Office announced Dec. 15 it had lifted a ban on export of some modern military equipment to Spain. The action made it possible for Spain to buy older models of British jet fighter planes.[7]

●

UN Food & Agriculture Org., in a 3-week conference in Rome ending Dec. 11, failed to devise a plan to set up a world food reserve to meet famine emergencies. It said efforts to increase food production should be concentrated in food-shortage areas, pointing out that surpluses were mounting in the U.S. & Canada whereas 60% of the world population was affected by food shortages. A report on land reform by FAO Dir. Gen. Norris E. Dodd (U.S.), who said land reform sometimes broke up "productive large estates to create an agricultural slum," was criticized by the U.S. delegation as too "pessimistic." The conference called for continued efforts at successful land reform through technical aid, loans to newly-independent farmers at low rates, establishment of cooperatives & similar measures. $150,000, to be matched by Arab countries, was set aside to combat a new locust plague (originating in Saudi Arabia) in the Near East. The FAO adopted a $6 million budget for 1954 ($750,000 above 1953.)[6]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Press Conference Broadcast

Pres. Eisenhower discussed atomic & European defense policies Dec. 16 in a press conference which the White House authorized to be broadcast in full.[9] It was the first time a complete tape recording of a Presidential news conference was released for radio although recordings of some sections of the President's press conferences had been made available in the past. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said recordings of some future press conferences might also be released.[10]

Among remarks made by the President during the news conference:

● He would confer with Congressional leaders Dec. 17-19 to lay out the program the Admin. planned to present to Congress. He doubted that civil rights would be discussed.

● He was unable to tell what percentage of the 1,456 federal employes ousted as security risks had been fired for spying or Communist associations and what percentage for drinking or morals. He had not meant to give the impression that all were spies or suspected spies. Security ouster "doesn't always impugn their loyalty, not by any manner."[11]

● The term "juvenile delinquency" "ought to be translated into parental failure." All U. S. commanders have been "appalled" at young men's "lack of understanding . . . as to what America is" and for what America would fight. "It is our responsibility to try to see that they are given the understanding we think we inherited from our forefathers, our traditions. . . ."

Reorganization Proposals

The White House Dec. 10 made public 126 Govt. reform proposals which the Temple U. survey of federal reorganization had submitted last winter. The report recommended reducing the number of independent federal agencies from 70 to 30 or less. It was financed privately and prepared by some 100 specialists under Temple U. Pres. Robert L. Johnson, former chairman of the Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report. Some of the proposals already had been submitted to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower and had gone into effect as Reorg. Plans.

Also suggested by the report:

● Creation of an Office of the Economic Adviser to replace the current 3-man council.

● Reconstitution of the President's office into 6 reporting groups.

● Rewriting of the 1913 law that set up the Labor Dept.; reassignment of the department from advancement of labor's welfare to promotion of public interest generally. (The report said: "Today, with 16 million workers in labor organizations, 'labor' is in a position to advance its own interests through its own efforts.")

● Transfer of NLRB & Fed. Media-

1—see pp. 410B3, 294F2 2—see 412B1 3—see 412G1 4—see 412G1, 392B2 5—see 397A3 6—see 397F3 7—see 403C2 8—see 306E2 9—see 418A2, 417G2 10—see 27M 11—see 405B1 12—see 347G3

tion Service functions to Labor Dept.

● Incorporation of Post Office as a business enterprise with Congress paying Post Office operating deficits by appropriations.

● Possibility of a single control agency for rail, ship & air transportation.

(Clarence Francis, as chairman, reactivated the Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report Dec. 15. He said Congress had adopted 72% of the first Hoover Comm.'s recommendations. He estimated eventual savings at $4 billion a year. Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover wrote him that more "billions" could be saved by still "better organization" of the Executive Branch.)[1]

Gets New Housing Plan

A plan to maintain U.S. home building at more than 1,000,000 units a year with less direct federal financing was submitted to the President Dec. 15 by his Advisory Com. on Housing Policies & Program.

The committee's plan was aimed at gradual elimination of the public housing program by making private loans more generally available & stimulating the repair of old housing. Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, chairman of the committee, said he was "enthusiastic" about most of the recommendations. They were expected to be the basis of Presidential recommendations to Congress on housing next year.

Details of Program

The report recommended:

1. Liberalization of mortgage insurance on low-cost housing. It was proposed that the Fed. Housing Admin. experiment with 100% insurance of 40-yr. mortgages on inexpensive homes bought without down payment. The committee envisioned the gradual elimination of direct Govt. housing loans to veterans (now given when veterans cannot raise private loans).

2. Encouragement of slum clearance & rehabilitation of old buildings. Establishment of an "urban renewal fund" to support slum clearance & urban development was recommended, as were (a) uniform mortgage insurance standards on both new & old housing and (b) "open end" FHA mortgages permitting renewal of loans after partial repayment.

3. Establishment of a federally chartered, privately financed Natl. Mortgage Marketing Corp. to replace the Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. as a secondary market for FHA & Veterans Admin. loans.

4. Continuance of the FHA as now constituted and of the Public Housing Admin. as director of low-rent public housing (exclusive of war & defense housing).

5. Establishment of a 5-man Fed. Home Loan Board, instead of the current 3-man board, to continue the Fed. Home Loan Bank system & Fed. Savings & Home Loan Insurance Corp. and to supervise the proposed Natl. Mortgage Marketing Corp.

6. Formation of a management & disposition administration for war & defense housing and other housing loans & properties held by the Govt.[2]

Charges Housing to be Halted

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) charged Dec. 2 that the Eisenhower Admin. had decided to halt Federal low-rent public housing and to sell the buildings to private interests. He said this would drive most tenants of low-rent projects into slums. He blamed the purported liquidation plan on pressure from the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards.

(The annual convention of the U.S. Savings & Loan League in Chicago Nov. 24 called for an end to the federal housing program because it was "extremely costly" and showed "increasing disadvantages.")

Warns Cities of War Danger

175 U.S. mayors & city managers met in Washington Dec. 14-15, on Pres. Eisenhower's invitation, for secret briefings on national security & civil defense. The President told them Dec. 14 that "for the first time in history, [U.S.] cities have become principal targets" for an attack on the U.S. He said that "the matter can no longer be wholly handled by professional or organized forces." City fire, hospital, health, police & sanitation departments "must be prepared" for an attack, he declared. The mayors called on the Natl. Security Council Dec. 15 to clarify city responsibilities in civil defense.[3]

Other Presidential Actions

The White House revealed Dec. 14 that Pres. Eisenhower had not imposed an import quota on Canadian oats since Canada had agreed to limit its exports to 23 million bu. between Dec. 10, 1953 & Oct. 1, 1954. The Tariff Comm. had proposed the quota under Sec. 22 of the Agri. Adjustment Act (limits imports if they interfere with price support programs).[4] . . . Uniform standards for classifying "confidential," "secret" & "top secret" information pertaining to national defense in Govt. agencies went into effect Dec. 15 under an executive order issued Nov. 6.[5] . . . The President issued a special message Dec. 15 asking the public & patriotic organizations to watch for & report all evidence of atomic smuggling to the FBI. The request supplemented similar appeals by ex-Presidents Roosevelt & Truman regarding espionage, sabotage & subversion.

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 15 named ex-Rep. Ross Rizley (R., Okla.), Post Office Dept. solicitor, to succeed Romeo E. Short as Asst. Agri. Secy. and to act as the department's liaison with Congress.[6] . . . The White House announced Dec. 15 that Earl D. Johnson[7] had resigned, effective Jan. 25, as Army Undersecy. and that Asst. Army Secy. John Slezak,[8] 57, had been named to replace him. (Johnson revealed that he was succeeding Rear Adm. Emory S. Land as Amer. Transport Assn. pres.) . . . The President Dec. 15 accepted Catherine B. Cleary's resignation as Asst. Treasurer of the U.S. to let her become an assistant to Treas. Secy. Humphrey.[9] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 15 chose Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, as 1954 chairman of the Interdepartmental Com. on Scientific Research & Development.[10] . . . The White House announced Dec. 14 that Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. would serve as a special adviser to the President between UN sessions.[11] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 10 dismissed Democrats Myron Wiener & Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, who had refused to resign as $14,800-a-yr. members of the War Claims Comm. (The 3d Democratic member had died.) The President named Republicans Whitney Gillilland as chairman and Mrs. Pearl Carter Pace & Raymond T. Armbruster as commissioners. The 2 Democrats notified the President Dec. 14 that they still considered themselves members of the commission and hinted that they would sue.

ARMED FORCES

Training Plan Proposed

Pres. Eisenhower's Natl. Security Training Comm. proposed in a report to the President Dec. 14 that a military training program for 18-yr.-olds be instituted and operated concurrently with the draft.[12]

The proposals were indorsed by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director. Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah, Defense Dept. manpower chief, had come out Dec. 2 against universal military training concurrently with a draft. Pres. Eisenhower & Defense Secy. Wilson also had opposed simultaneous programs.[13]

The commission, headed by Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, recommended that youths draw lots when they register with their draft boards to decide whether they were to (a) get 6 months' training followed by 7½ years in the reserves or (b) be drafted for 2 years' service. (Hannah said Dec. 14 that he doubted that 6 months' training would be enough for men needed for combat.)

Program Urged for 1955

The commission suggested that the training program "begin on Jan. 1, 1955, or earlier, with at least 100,000 trainees" and that "this number should taper upward."

It noted that "service is far from universal today." It estimated that under the current draft program, more than 2 million fit young men would escape service even if armed strength were maintained at 3,360,000 through 1960, "which is highly unlikely." Under plans to cut manpower to 3,130,000, the number escaping service would increase to 3½ million, the commission said. (Hannah disclosed Dec. 14 that proposed cuts would re-

1—see p. 325C2 2—309E1 3—362C3 4—400B1 5—378E2 6—325D2, 77A 7—76B, 60A 8—124C 9—161K 10—387A1 11—411F3, 401C1 12—Vol. XI, 347P 13—see p. 59K

duce the services to "substantially" below 3 million.)

While simultaneous drafting & training induction "would not yield absolute equality of duty," the commission observed, "it would correct the present unfairness to veterans" and provide training & reserve duty for the 3½ million youths who otherwise would escape all service.

New Standards Proposed

The commission also proposed easing physical & mental standards for military service and making training requirements lower than current induction standards. (Hannah said Nov. 25 that, because of scheduled strength cuts, the forces were considering raising mental requirements, substituting brainpower for manpower. Hershey Nov. 26 opposed the idea as "undemocratic." He called it unfair to penalize men for being educated or intelligent. Defense goals would suffer because "less qualified men" needed in war would not be trained, he said.)[1]

The commission also reported: "Our present reserve system is unfair." It caused involuntary recall of more than 600,000 World War II veterans for Korea "while younger men went entirely unobligated or were inducted according to selective standards." In a similar local emergency, "it will be the older veterans, not the younger men who have not served, who will have to bear the first brunt of the conflict." "Our present reserve is inadequate." Only about 32% of reservists are in reserve units. "Units are seriously under strength."[2]

Draft Call Cut

Defense Secy. Wilson disclosed Dec. 11 that the draft call for Feb. 1954 had been cut to 18,000—lowest figure since June 1952. This raised the total called since the Korean outbreak to 1,625,430. Army officials said the cut was made possible by an increase in volunteering & by "over-deliveries" of draftees for several months.[3] (Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 11 issued an executive order which [a] ended service exemptions for men who had served less than 6 months and [b] exempted physicians, dentists & veterinarians who had served either 21 months on active duty since Sept. 16, 1940 or 12 months in the reserve since Sept. 9, 1950.)[4]

Air Stressed in 'New Look'

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Dec. 14 that the military establishment's "new look" was based on air supremacy, fewer men in uniform, all services using atomic weapons. The new policy, he said, stemmed from Pres. Eisenhower's order to plan "for the long-term pull." It was designed to provide more defense for less money, to produce "a sturdy military posture which can be maintained over an extended period of uneasy peace," for "20 years if necessary." "As a starter," he said, "the joint chiefs have picked a period through fiscal year 1957."[5]

1—see p. 363A2; Vol. XII, 305G 2—Vol. XII, 223F 3—p. 342A1 4—298B3 5—414F2 6—412D2 7—394E1 8—394B2 9—412D3 10—386F3 11—400G1 12—362C3 13—357F2 14—397B2; Vol. VIII, 290J; Vol. VII, 217B

COMMUNISM

Govt. Cleanout Doubted

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in a recorded radio interview in Ft. Worth, Tex. Dec. 13 that he thought persons suspected of communistic tendencies "are all out of the Govt. now." But Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said in a Washington broadcast the same day that "I don't think the job is ended" although the Eisenhower Admin. was "heading in the right direction."[6]

McCarthy said more than 90% of those removed in the Eisenhower loyalty program had been fired because of "a combination of Communist activities & perversion."[7] He charged that Adlai E. Stevenson "& others like him have special fondness toward Communist philosophy."

(Stevenson, addressing a Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Philadelphia Dec. 12, said he "would recommend to the Eisenhower Admin. a crusade to combat the Communist conspiracy without resorting to Communist methods." He said the "4 freedoms" enunciated by the late FDR had given way, since the GOP came to power, to "4 fears"—"fear of depression, fear of communism, fear of ourselves, fear of freedom itself." Stevenson praised Pres. Eisenhower personally but added, "I only wish Pres. Eisenhower could speak for the Eisenhower Administration.")[8]

Probe Committees Assailed

Democratic Sens. Guy M. Gillette (Ia.) & Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP Reps. Robert W. Kean & Peter Frelinghuysen (both N.J.) agreed in a TV broadcast Dec. 13 that Communist investigations should be taken away from McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom., William E. Jenner's (R., Ind.) Senate Internal Security Subcom. & Harold H. Velde's (R., Ill.) House Un-American Activities Com. They called the 3 committees unfair. Frelinghuysen said he was sponsoring a bill to establish a joint Congressional committee on internal security & subversion.[9]

McCarthy Continues Probes

McCarthy, continuing investigations of alleged spying at Ft. Monmouth & elsewhere, said in New York Dec. 15 that the goal of his Senate Investigations Subcom. was to prove "potential espionage to a sufficient degree so as to convince security officers." He admitted in Washington Dec. 10 that his subcommittee had "no real hope" of proving espionage cases, did not "expect to come up with any more than contempt or perjury."[10]

The following witnesses invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid answering McCarthy's questions on espionage or Communist connections: In Washington Dec. 10—Henry Nathan Shoiket & Marcel Ullman. In Washington Dec. 11—Mrs. Louise Sarant & Joseph H. Percoff. In New York Dec. 14—Leonard Emil Mins, Albert Socol, Morris Savitt & Mrs. Sylvia Berke. In New York Dec. 15—Ernest Pataki, Mrs. Eleanor Hutner & Mrs. Diana Moldover Wolman (Benjamin Wolman pleaded "marital privilege" in refusing to answer a question about Mrs. Wolman).

In Washington Dec. 10 McCarthy noted that Shoiket had attended City College in New York with other witnesses & executed atomic spy Julius Rosenberg. McCarthy had Shoiket forcibly ejected when, after having refused to say whether he had been a Communist or had known Rosenberg, the witness tried to declare under oath that he never had engaged in spying.

McCarthy told Mrs. Berke in New York Dec. 14 that she would lose her job as a public school clerk but could get another job from Dr. Nathan M. Pusey at Harvard, which he called "a privileged sanctuary for 5th Amend. Communists."[11] McCarthy said the Navy cleared Mins for handling classified data during World War II after Mins' name appeared on articles in the Communist Daily Worker & New Masses. It was brought out at the hearing Dec. 15 that Pataki was married to the former Vivian Glassman, who had been denounced at the Rosenberg trial as a Red courier. Mrs. Hutner was Mrs. Pataki's sister.

McCarthy announced in New York Dec. 14 that 12 employes had been suspended at Griffis Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y. for loyalty-security reasons. He said the suspensions occurred after members of his subcommittee staff began inquiries, but he refused to tell whether they were a "result." Brig Gen. Daniel C. Doubleday, Griffis Base commander, said that it was "a continuing proposition" and had "nothing to do with the McCarthy investigations."

McCarthy disclosed in Washington Dec. 12 that his investigators were studying allegations of Communist infiltration in Project Lincoln, the MIT study of continental defense.[12]

Ex-Rep. Hamilton Fish revealed in New York Nov. 25 that an American Action Com. would be formed to combat communism, socialism & internationalism in the U.S. Supporters: ex-Sens. Burton K. Wheeler & Albert W. Hawkes, publishers Frank E. Gannett & Robert R. McCormick.

GENERAL

Jet Plane Strike Ends

A 7-week strike which tied up production of F-86 Sabre & F-100 Super Sabre jet planes was settled Dec. 14 by the CIO United Auto Workers' acceptance of North American Aviation's original offer: a 4% raise (8¢ to 20¢ an hr.) & other benefits. 33,000 workers were involved.[13]

(The AFL Machinists Dec. 14 accepted settlements providing a general 5¢ hourly raise plus a 1¢ hourly cost-of-living raise for 27,000 employes of Lockheed's California division & 18,000 at Douglas Aircraft's Santa Monica, Calif. plant.)

Clark Ends Ouster Defiance

Judge William L. Clark, 62, presided Dec. 14 at an "illegal" session of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Bonn, then indicated that he would make no further attempt to keep his job as head of U.S. courts in Germany.

Clark, whose term as Chief Justice was scheduled to end Jan. 8, 1954, had announced Nov. 25 that the State Dept. had "fired" him because he refused to let it "influence my judicial decisions." The department denied this, saying his appointment was not being renewed because of "a probable decline in [court] business . . . & expected further economy measures." The department suspended him Dec. 9 and named Associate Justice Carl W. Fulghum to replace him. Clark called this action "illegal" and refused to recognize it. He said he could be removed only for "cause."[14]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Dec. 12

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,028	*$22,028	*$23,337
Currency circulation	*$30,904	*$30,791	*$30,370
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	*[a]$23,134	*$23,205	*$23,130
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,048,011,596	$10,825,289,783	$8,319,695,604
England note circulation	*£1,597,979	*£1,566,584	*£1,512,709
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,069,235	8,524,793	9,624,725
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	146.84	147.93	152.50
Bond sales	$14,923,600	$15,511,400	$19,947,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.60	97.61	99.41
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	100,792	116,857	115,365
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,179,400	6,227,300	6,476,550
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,400,000	8,955,000	9,071,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,582.459	*8,138.165	*8,165.463
Carloadings (cars)	[b]662,035	596,230	719,324
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Oct.** 231	**Sept.** 232	**Oct. 1952** 230
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.647/8	$2.695/8	$2.76
Corn (bu.)	$1.84	$1.851/8	$1.921/2
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3335	$ .335	$ .3355
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.65	$6.62	$6.15
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.1	110.1	109.6
Monthly consumer index (BLS)¶	**Oct.** 115.4	**Sept.** 115.2	**Oct. 1952** 114.2
Food	113.6	113.8	115.0
Housing	118.7	118.4	115.2
Rent	126.8	126.0	118.8
Apparel	105.5	105.3	105.6
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	[b]190	133	195
Failures (Dec. 3)‡	202	173	120
LABOR (BLS)	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1952**
Strikes started	350	375	459
Workers involved	190,000	110,000	450,000
Strikes in effect	550	600	768
Workers involved	250,000	210,000	584,000
Man-days idleness	1,450,000	1,550,000	5,000,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 2 [b]Dec. 5 [c]Nov. 28 [d]Dec. 8

EDUCATION

Garfield, N.J. schools were closed Dec. 11-15 by a strike of 170 teachers called by Local 1046 of the AFL American Fed. of Teachers. The strike ended Dec. 15 with the teachers winning wage increases of $150-$400 a year. They struck after an $82,000 Town Council appropriation to raise teachers' pay had been used for other purposes and the council had refused to vote another appropriation.

Enrollment at 1,871 colleges & universities in the U.S. this fall totaled 2,250,701, the Federal Office of Education reported Dec. 9. The total was 4.8% higher than the 2,148,284 enrolled the previous year. The 1953 enrollment was comprised of 1,432,474 men, 818,227 women. Largest universities: NYU 33,382, California U. 33,382, CCNY 28,482, State U. of N.Y. 27,682, Columbia 24,870, Illinois 21,164, Michigan 19,800, Ohio State 19,074, Northwestern (Chicago) 17,977.[1]

Census Bureau estimated Dec. 12 that American elementary & high school enrollment would total 39 million by 1959.[2] . . . **Rhodes Scholarship Trust** announced Dec. 13 the selection of 32 Americans for 2-yr. scholarships at Oxford U. (Eng.) starting in the fall of 1954.[3] . . . **Paul H. Nitze,** 46, ex-director of the State Dept. Policy Planning staff & ex-investment banker, was elected in Washington Dec. 15 to succeed Mass. Gov. Christian A. Herter as president of the Forgn. Service Educational Foundation, which supports the School for Advanced Intl. Studies in Washington (co-administered by Johns Hopkins).

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

John Murray Anderson's Almanac. Revue produced by Anderson, presented by Michael Grace, Stanley Gilkey & Harry Rigby. Music & lyrics by Richard Adler, Jerry Ross, Cy Coleman, Jos. McCarthy, Henry Sullivan, John Rox, Bart Howard. Sketches by Jean Kerr, Sumner Locke Elliott, Arthur Macrae, Herbert Farjeon, Lauri Wylie. Sketches directed by Cyril Ritchard. Choreography by Donald Saddler. Featuring Hermione Gingold, Billy De Wolfe, Harry Belafonté, Polly Bergen, Orson Bean, Nanci Crompton, Carleton Carpenter, Harry Mimmo, Elaine Dunn, Celia Lipton, James Jewell. Dec. 10 at Imperial. (6-1-0)*

The Prescott Proposals. Katherine Cornell as UN delegate. Play by Howard Lindsay & Russel Crouse. Directed by Lindsay. Presented by Leland Hayward. With Felix Aylmer, Lorne Greene, Ben Astar, Roger Dann, Bartlett Robinson, Minoo Daver. Dec. 16 at Broadhurst. (3-3-1)*

Critical opinion on **Kismet & Madam, Will You Walk:** 5-0-2.* [See pp. 415E1, 407F1]

*First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. 1—see p. 379E3 2—see 415C2 3—see 351G3 4—see 370G3 5—see 415A2 6—see Vol. VII, p. 12J

RELIGION

Rev. Dr. Eugene C. Blake, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., told the Home Missions Assembly of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in America, meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. Dec. 15: 2 main forces that worked for the "weakening of the Protestant free churches" were "totalitarianism, both Communist & Fascist, which hates the church for its faith that God & not man is supreme, and the anti-Protestant religious forces which believe they alone have full truth." He said of the Roman Catholic church: it spread "false propaganda that [it was] the only safe church, fully anti-communistic" despite "the obvious fact that where the Roman Church is dominant you regularly find communism stronger than where free churches are dominant."[4] Dr. Stanley I. Stuber, Gen. Secy. of the Japan Intl. Christian U. Foundation, told the assembly Dec. 14: racial discrimination "practiced by Christians & others" in the U.S. was the chief obstacle to acceptance of American missionaries in non-white countries.

Sicilian Roman Catholic bishops indorsed Dec. 14 the authenticity of the "Weeping Madonna of Syracuse." The terra cotta & enamel statuette (in Syracuse, Sicily) was reported to have shed tears since Aug. 29 and miraculously healed hundreds of persons who had visited it since that day.[5]

Ernest R. Breech, exec. vice pres. of Ford Motor Co., was awarded the 1953 Brotherhood award of the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews in New York Dec. 11.

OBITUARIES

Edward Grant Barrow, 85, N.Y. Yankee executive 1920-45 during which time the team won 14 AL pennants, 10 world series; developer of Honus Wagner, Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, other stars during 50-yr. career as manager & executive; Dec. 15 in Port Chester, N.Y.[6]

Bertha Belmore, 70, English actress (*Ziegfeld Follies, By Jupiter, Gigi*); Dec. 14 in Barcelona after a fall.

Mrs. Lillie Barrow Brooks, 69, mother of ex-boxing champion Joe Louis; Dec. 13, Detroit, heart ailment.

Dr. Edward H. Cary, 81, eye specialist, ex-pres. of Amer. Medical Assn.; Dec. 11 in Dallas.

Melville Clark, 70, harp virtuoso & inventor of Clark Irish Harp; Dec. 11 in Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. Albert Coates, 71, British composer-conductor; Dec. 11 in Capetown, South Africa.

James A. (Jackpine Jim) Corcoran, 67, head of timber industries; Dec. 12 in Webster, Wis.

Adam E. Cornelius, 71, co-founder of Amer. Steamship Co. on Great Lakes; Dec. 10 in Buffalo, N.Y.

Matthew Cowley, 56, one of 12 apostles of Mormon Church: Dec. 13 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Newell Jefferson (Jeff) Cravath, 48, Southern Calif. football coach 1935-50; Dec. 10 in Calexico, Calif. of auto accident injuries.

Col. Franklin D'Olier, 76, ex-pres. Prudential Life, co-founder & first natl. comdr. of Amer. Legion (1919); Dec. 10 in Morristown, N.J.

André Glarner, 71, French journalist; Dec. 13 in Paris.

Charles Grey Grey, 78, British aviation expert; editor of *Jane's All the World's Aircraft;* Dec. 9 in London.

Maj. Claude Scudamore Jarvis, 74, retired British Mid-East administrator, Sinai Peninsula Gov. 1922-36; Dec. 9, Ringwood, Eng.

Francis Picabia, 74, Cuban-born painter who introduced Dada movement to Paris & N.Y.; Nov. 30 in Paris.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, 57, novelist who won 1939 Pulitzer Prize for *The Yearling* (other works included *South Moon Under, When the Whippoorwill, The Sojourner*); Dec. 14 in St. Augustine, Fla. of a stroke.

Harihar Nath Shastri, anti-Communist Indian labor leader; Dec. 12, New Delhi.

Sedat Simavi, 58, pblshr. of Istanbul *Hurriyet* (Turkey's largest newspaper); Dec. 11 in Istanbul.

Very Rev. Francis Xavier Talbot, 64, pres. of Loyola Coll. (Baltimore) 1947-50, ex-ed. Catholic magazine *America,* organizer of Catholic Book-of-the-Month Club; Dec. 3, Washn.

Morgan Wallace, 72, stage & film actor; Dec. 12, Tarzana, Calif.

Rear Adm. Austin W. Wheelock, 50, cmdr. of aircraft carrier *Essex* during Korean fighting, chief of staff to AF Comdr. of Pacific Fleet; Dec. 11, Bethesda, Md.

George White, 81, Ohio Gov. 1931-35, previously a Congressman, Dem. natl. chairman during Cox campaign in 1920; Dec. 15, West Palm Beach.

SPORTS

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (PRO.)

Final Standings Dec. 13

Eastern Conf.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Cleveland Browns	11	1	0	.917	348	162
Philadelphia Eagles	7	4	1	.636	352	215
Washington Redskins	6	5	1	.545	208	215
Pittsburgh Steelers	6	6	0	.500	211	263
New York Giants	3	9	0	.250	179	277
Chicago Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	190	337

Western Conf.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Detroit Lions	10	2	0	.833	271	205
San Francisco '49ers	9	3	0	.750	372	237
Los Angeles Rams	8	3	1	.727	366	236
Chicago Bears	3	8	1	.273	218	262
Baltimore Colts	3	9	0	.250	182	350
Green Bay Packers	2	9	1	.182	200	338

Scores Dec. 13

Phila. 42, Cleve. 27
Detroit 27, N.Y. 16
S. Fran. 45, Balti. 14
Pitts. 14, Washn. 13
Chi.Cards 24, Bears 17
*Los Ang. 33, G. Bay 17

Steve Owen, 55, retired Dec. 13 as New York Giants coach to take charge of the team's scouting system. Jim Lee Howell, 39, ex-Giant end, asst. to Owen & coach at Wagner Coll. (Staten I.), was appointed new head coach of the Giants Dec. 16. Owen was Giants coach 23 years, during which his teams won 150 games, lost 99, tied 17, won 2 NFL & 8 divisional championships.

Canadian Grey Cup game (natl. pro championship) Nov. 28: Hamilton Tiger-Cats (Big 4 Football League) 12, Winnipeg Blue Bombers (Western Interprovincial Football Union) 6. Billy Vessels, 21, of Edmonton, ex-Oklahoma U. star, was awarded the Canadian Schenley Trophy Nov. 27 as year's best player in Canada.

Roundup

Other Winners—$10,000 Miami golf open Dec. 13: Doug Ford of Yonkers, N.Y. for $2,000. . . . World modern pentathlon in Santo Domingo, Chile Dec. 10: Gaabor Benedek, 26, of Hungary with 22 points. Sweden won the team title. . . . European intl. cup soccer Dec. 13: Hungary. . . . Intl. sailfish tourney at West Palm Beach, Fla. Dec. 9-11: *individual*—Ted Williams, Boston baseball star; *team*—Sportsman's Club of Amer. (Williams, Dade Denholf, Gar Wood Jr.). . . . Torger Tokle Memorial ski jump at Bear Mtn., N.Y. Dec. 13: Merrill (Mezzy) Barber, Brattleboro, Vt. . . . Ezzard Charles, ex-heavyweight champion, scored a 10th-round technical knockout over Coley Wallace in San Francisco Dec. 16.[1]

College Football—An AP survey reported Dec. 11 estimated attendance at 514 major college football games this year as 12,453,539, compared with 12,203,279 in 1952. . . . Maryland coach James Moore Tatum, 40, was chosen Coach of the Year in a Scripps-Howard Newspapers poll of 599 college coaches reported Dec. 15.[2] . . . Wes Fesler, 44, resigned Dec. 14 as Minnesota coach to become a partner, vice pres. & sports director of radio station WDGY, Minneapolis. . . . Michigan State's probation for unauthorized financial aid to athletes was lifted by the Big 10 Conf. Dec. 11.[3]

Baseball—The N.Y. Yankees obtained pitcher Harry Byrd & first-baseman Ed Robinson from the Philadelphia Athletics Dec. 16 in a trade for Negro first-baseman & outfielder Vic Power (1953 Amer. Assn. batting champion with .349 for Kansas City), first-baseman Don Bollweg & outfielder Bill Renna. The Athletics also sent 3d-baseman Loren Babe, first-baseman Tom Hamilton & outfielder Carmen Mauro to Kansas City (a Yankee farm club). Philadelphia obtained catcher Al Robertson, pitcher John Gray & 3d baseman Jim Finnegan from Kansas City and the promise of 2 other Yankee-owned players for Ottawa of the Intl. League (a Philadelphia farm club).[4] . . . Warren Spahn of Milwaukee had the lowest earned-run average (2.1 a 9-inning game) among Natl. League pitchers last season, it was announced Dec. 15.[5] . . . Amer. League "Rookie of the Year" selected by a Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. poll announced Dec. 14): Harvey Kuenn, 23, Detroit shortstop. . . . Willard Marshall, 32, Cincinnati outfielder, was traded to the Chicago White Sox Dec. 10 for pitcher Saul Rogovin and infielders Connie Ryan & Rocky Krsnich. . . . Emmett Ashford of the Western Intl. League, first Negro umpire in organized baseball, was signed by the Pacific Coast League Dec. 14.

●

John Landy of Australia ran a mile in 4 min. 2 sec. (3d fastest ever recorded) in Melbourne Dec. 12. . . . **Boxing** honors awarded by the Boxing Writers' Assn. in New York: Edward J. Neil placque as "Fighter of the Year" to Kid Gavilan, world welterweight champion, Dec. 11; James J. Walker Memorial Award for "long & meritorious services" to boxing to Dr. Vincent A. Nardiello, 65, N.Y. State Athletic Comm. physician, Dec. 12; James P. Dawson Memorial Award as "Rookie of the Year" to Floyd Patterson, 19, undefeated Brooklyn middleweight.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Supersonic Speed Mark

The USAF reported Dec. 16 that Maj. Charles E. Yeager had achieved a speed of more than 1,600 mph. in a Bell X-1A rocket-powered plane at Edwards AF Base, Calif. Dec. 12. It said his speed record was the "fastest known to have been attained by any aircraft or any human being anywhere in the world." The X-1A, built to experiment in supersonic flight, was released at high altitude from a B-29.[6]

Disasters

Death toll in the Dec. 6 Vicksburg, Miss. tornado rose to 35 Dec. 14.[7] . . . 13 persons were killed Dec. 12 when an Indian airliner caught fire & crashed near Nagpur, India. The pilot survived. . . . 9 men were killed when a USAF B-36 superbomber crashed into a mountain in a snowstorm north of El Paso, Tex. Dec. 11. . . . 7 persons were killed, 50 injured Dec. 12 by an earthquake at Tumbes, Peru.

Crime News

Dominick (The Gap) Petrelli, 53, convicted henchman of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, was shot to death in a Bronx, N.Y. tavern Dec. 9 by 3 gunmen. Petrelli, deported to Italy in 1946 after serving a prison term for dope peddling, was sought by immigration officers for illegal reentry into the U.S. . . . **Eugene J. Carroll,** 26, of Hicksville, N.Y. was said by police Dec. 11 to have confessed that he had burglarized dormitories at many Eastern colleges & universities the past 5 years, taking $50,000 worth of typewriters, cameras, watches & other valuables. . . . **Mrs. Barbara Jean Hrostoski,** 35, indicted on murder charges for the 1951 slaying of her 2 children, was released in Riverhead, N.Y. Dec. 14 after the indictment was dismissed. Mrs. Hrostoski, declared mentally unbalanced in 1951 & committed to Mattewan State Hospital, had been discharged as legally sane Dec. 2. . . . **Franklin D. Roosevelt D'Alesandro,** 20, son of Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, was indicted by a grand jury there Dec. 11 on charges of perjury resulting from a trial in which he was acquitted of rape charges. Democratic leader Jack Pollack was indicted on charges of attempting to obstruct justice by influencing witnesses.

James P. Finnegan, 52, ex-Internal Revenue Collector in St. Louis, began a 2-year prison sentence in Terre Haute, Ind. Dec. 11 for misconduct in accepting $8,000 in fees from 2 firms.[8] . . . **Frank Erickson,** 58, surrendered in New York Dec. 15 to begin a 6-month federal prison term for income tax evasion.[9] . . . **Arthur H. Samish,** 55, California lobbyist, was sentenced in San Francisco Dec. 9 to 3 years in prison and fined $40,000 for federal income tax evasion.[10]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Forgn. Minister & chief UN delegate, was 70 Dec. 10. . . . **Adolph Spreckels** 2d, heir to a sugar fortune, was convicted of simple assault Dec. 15 in Santa Ana, Calif. for beating his ex-wife, actress Kay Williams. . . . **Adrienne Garrett,** 22, Larchmont, N. Y. model, was elected "Miss Rheingold of 1954," Liebman Breweries announced in New York Dec. 10.

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